BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1854.....NO. 25.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853 13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for hands, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, } 48-tf
August 5, 1853.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring Beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanness, neatness and economy. They are always free from vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
HOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schrs. E. S. Powell and W. H. Smith: 30 bbls. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 20 do. A crushed Sugar; 20 bags green, Rio Coffee; 10 boxes superior hard Candles, assorted; 2 bbls. large No. 1 Mackerel; 1 bbl. large No. 1 Pickled Salmon; 5 quintals large Codfish; 2 hhds. prime P. R. Sugar; 2 dozen Tobacco Catsups. Low for cash at
Feb. 10, 1854. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's, Boy's and Childrens' Hats and Caps, assorted qualities and prices, for sale at the Hat and Cap Store C. MYERS.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE.
600 ACRES of Land, in Brunswick county, on the West side of Lockwoodsfolly River, near the mouth—about 100 acres of which are under fence, and 75 acres cleared, which is good farming Land—well adapted to the growth of Ground Peas. There is about one task of Turpentine Boxes; also, one hundred acres of Marsh, adjoining. There is a dwelling, with kitchen and all necessary out-houses, on the premises. It is a healthy location, excellent water, and very convenient to Fish and Oysters.
For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at Smithville. F GALLOWAY.
January 9th, 1854 19-tf

NEW GOODS. Just received from New York and Baltimore, and now in store, a large assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Provisions and Fruit, consisting in part—
20 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do. Java; 4 hhds prime P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 20 bbls. Clarified Sugars, A. B. C.; 10 do. Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated; 10 half bbls. choice St. Croix; 4 half boxes Loaf; 25 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. very fine Old Monongahela; 10 do. choice Old Rye; 20 do. N. E. Rum; 10 half bbls. choice Rye Whiskey; 10 bbls. City Mess Pork; 50 boxes Raisins—(new crop); 20 bbls. Apples; 1000 lbs. Nuts, (assorted,) viz: Almonds, Pecans, Brazil Filberts; 30,000 Cigars, choice brands; 20 boxes Tobacco; 20 do. Rose Mill Snuff; 5 half bbls. Lorillard do.; 20 boxes Colgate's and Boston No. 1 Soaps; 20 do. Adamantine Candles; 10 do Col. Tallow do.; 5 do. Sperm and Wax do.; 25 boxes Stuart & Bussing's Candy—assorted; Matches; Woodware; Dimajons, &c. &c
Those wishing to purchase, will please give me a call, as I will sell the above goods low for cash.
Dec. 29. WILLIAM H. McKOY.

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-3m

NOTICE.
I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION in Bladen county, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, near White Hall, 35 miles from Wilmington. From this point, the River is at all times navigable.
The Farm contains from 600 to 700 acres of good superior Low Grounds for farming. A portion of this 600 or 700 acres is entirely free from overflow of freshets. There is a Mill seat on this place, and a comfortable Dwelling, together with all necessary buildings for farming purposes.
Besides the farming land, there are about 1400 acres of high land, 250 or 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance woodland, of which 1200 acres are pine land, with 3 tasks of boxes now cut on it.
Besides the farm, I also offer for sale a considerable body of land in Colly Swamp, which contains a large quantity of Cypress timber on it. WM. L. MOORE.
Jan. 6, 1854. 18-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico, "
5 Bbls. Crushed, "
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia. do.
3 " " Malaga, do.
Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand—and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c., LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.
Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

General Notices.

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-3w

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854—34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.
Weekly Commercial copy 6 months.

ENTERTAINMENT.
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT AT KENANSVILLE. Mrs. ELIZABETH SULLIVAN respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate permanent or transient boarders.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., Feb, 16th, 1854 24-4tis.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.
Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.)
Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the
LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,
to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock
BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of merchandizing and distilling of turpentine, in Sampson county, under the name and style of Surles & Adams. They solicit a share of the public patronage.
WM. B. SURLES,
RIGHT A. ADAMS.
Mingo, Jan'y 25, 1854. 22-4t

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th ult., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$75 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

REMOVAL.
McCALEB & GILBERT have removed from the corner of Second and Market, to C. B. Miller's old stand, on Market street, near the Dock, where they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of GOODS, adapted to the town and Country trade, and respectfully invite their friends to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Wilmington, Jan 27, 1854 21-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.—December Term, 1853.

Jacob Wessel, Adm'r., vs. The heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman.	}	Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of John H. Tiedeman, are non-residents. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made to the heirs of the said John H. Tiedeman, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitien should not be granted.
Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
January 20th, 1854 20-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.—December Term, 1853.

S. & D. TELLER, vs. SIMON STROUSE,	}	Original attachment.

ON MOTION in open Court, it is *Ordered*, That a conditional judgment for the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four 89-100 dollars, with interest, be rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, and that the property levied upon by the Sheriff in this case be condemned, to satisfy the said Plaintiff's Judgment. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment final will be taken against him.
Teste: SAM'L. R. BUNTING.
January 20th, 1854 20-6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. R. French, one by J. R. Reston & Co., and the other by T H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, at the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on Front street, running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a Lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Palo Alto House and Lot; a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary, adjoining the same; two small lots with dwellings near the old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about 1000 acres of land near Elizabeth River and Brunswick county.
The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next. DAN'L B. BAKER.
January 13, 1854 19-ts

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY,
THE subscriber is prepared to fill all orders for Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the shortest notice. The work will be well executed, with the best of materials. He will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of all the sizes most commonly used—will be thankful to those disposed to encourage home manufactures. Call and examine my work before sending your orders North. S. P. IVEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 13, 1854 19-7t

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—10,000 Opposum Skins, also Otter, Minx, Fox, Raccoon and Muskrat Skins. Bring them to the Hat Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street, and receive the Highest *cash* prices paid for shipping Furs. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman:) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French:) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchopia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	" Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞*More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 128 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
ALSO,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W H Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Spellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.
IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber's celebrated ROUND SHAVES, may be found at Southerlin & Black's, and J. M. Robinson's.—A fair trial is all that is required to give satisfaction.
Jan. 6, 1854.—18-3m L. WOOD.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

C. MYERS, HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—All accounts contracted at this Establishment previous to January 1st, 1854, are now ready for settlement. Call and get (and pay) your bills [Jan. 13.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 50 bbls. fresh and prime, at
Feb 3 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1854.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice, that a general Meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on TUESDAY, MARCH 14th, 1854—being Tuesday of County Court week—for the purpose of sending Delegates to the State Convention, for the nomination of a Democratic Candidate for Governor. It will also devolve upon the meeting to consider the organization of the party in this County, with reference to the August elections for Governor and Members of the Legislature.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as it is important that the whole matter should fully and fairly be considered and decided upon.

January 6, 1854. 18-tm

Death of Hon. Robert Strange.

A letter from Fayetteville conveys the painful intelligence of the death of Hon. Judge Strange, which took place on the morning of Sunday, the 19th inst., at his residence, near Fayetteville.

Few public men will be more sincerely regretted, and none more deservedly. An able lawyer—an active and useful citizen—a noble and whole-souled gentleman,—his death will leave a blank—a feeling of loss in the public mind, which will not soon pass away; while, to his more immediate friends and relatives, it is a bereavement of a character too deep for expression.

Some abler pen than ours—some one better acquainted with Judge Strange's career will no doubt do justice to his character and history as a public man. We can but regret his loss.

Judge Strange was a native of Virginia, but removed to this State at an early age, where he successively filled many of the most important stations in the gift of the people, among the rest Judge of the Superior Court, United States Senator, Solicitor, etc.—He was Solicitor of this Judicial Circuit at the time of his death. He was about sixty years of age.

☞ The complacency with which the Fayetteville Observer pronounces the charge against Governor Manly, of having come out for the white basis "*false*" is rich and refreshing, especially as that charge rests upon the distinct authority of several leading and influential Whig gentlemen, including one occupying at that very time the position of Whig Elector, Rawley Galloway Esq. Indeed so conclusive was the testimony on this point, at the time of its occurrence, that we did not consider it any matter of doubt, and in referring to it, did so, with no view of reviving a charge, but simply of stating a fact about which we supposed there could be no doubt. The history of the matter seems to have been simply this: Mr. Manly made a speech at Wentworth, and another at Rockford or Doweltown, we think, in which he was understood to take the white basis ground. The Raleigh Standard, on the authority of Mr. Ruffin, made a statement to this effect. Governor Manly wrote to the Raleigh Register contradicting Mr. Ruffin. This made up an issue between these gentlemen, the result of which, was the publication of the testimony we gave in a previous number. As we there said, the gentlemen signing the statement were of the very highest respectability, and many of them Whigs—strong Whigs—leading Whigs. To support his assertion Mr. Manly brings but his own *ipse dixit*, his naked, unsupported assertion, and yet, upon the strength of this, the Observer rings the changes on "*false*" "false witness," and all that sort of thing It had better settle with the members of its own party before it kicks up about *our* stating a fact proved too conclusively to be denied with any sort of showing. Why, really, we are willing enough to let bygones be by-gones, but since Mr. Manly and his statement is brought up, we think it can hardly be forgotten, how much this *expose* went against him at the time—the thing was too plain and positive. His own party dropped him on the spot, and as for Whig papers and leaders, since

> They never mention him,
> His name is never named.

Why, let the Observer and its friends answer. It is not for his white basis or any thing of that kind.—The Observer ought to remember that this term "*false*" and all the other delicate and complimentary expressions which it uses with such graceful facility, were used once before by Gov. Manly; but unfortunately for their force the charge was *proved*. As for other white basis authority, we need not refer to the past. Within any week we can find enough of it in Western Whig papers.

☞ The Herald asks the question, whether it is to understand the Journal as really defending and approving the removal of Mr. Grice from his post of Chief Blacksmith in the Gosport Navy Yard? We see nothing in the removal of Mr. Grice calling for or requiring defence; such things are done every day, and by all parties, as everybody knows. *If* there were forgeries and so forth, it is unnecessary, we hope, for us to say that we reprobate such things, no matter by whom they have been committed.

But as for the squirming and whining of this man Grice, it is disgusting in the extreme. He had been in office over thirty years, and it was time for him to give somebody else a chance. Perhaps, however, he supposed he had a life estate, with the right of appointing his successor. A man who is capable of making such a Judy of himself, ought to have been turned out long ago.

☞ The meeting on Saturday night, held at the Commissioner's Hall,—the Court House being in the hands of the painters—was very respectably attended and gave evidence of the deep interest felt in the work, with reference to which it had been called.—The proceedings which will be found in another column, speak for themselves. We know that the measure will be pressed by our delegation in the House, with equal zeal and energy, as by Mr. Badger in the Senate. May we not hope that their efforts will be crowned with corresponding success.

Anti-Nebraska Meetings at the North.

If we can place any reliance upon the accounts in the Northern papers, the meetings gotten up for the purpose of making a demonstration against the Nebraska Bill have been thinly attended, and so far from producing any effect, have turned out dead failures. No enthusiasm has been created—no deep feeling excited—nothing, in fact, calculated even to remind us of the days of the compromise agitation in 1850. We think that there is reasonable ground for the hope that the whole affair may pass off quietly and be accepted by all sections as finally establishing and ratifying the principle of Congressional non-intervention with the subject of slavery.

The position of Mr. Badger and other leading Southern Whigs will, we hope, put a stop to the whining and yelping of the little newspaper organs at the South, whose real reason for opposing the affair was its introduction by Mr. Douglass. These little organs aforesaid have now only "Botts" to rely upon—John Minor Botts!

The Whig Nomination.

The Commercial of Thursday last has a despatch announcing the nomination of General ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond county, by the Whig State Convention, as the candidate of that party for Governor. Of course his name is run up to the masthead.

What vote was given to our townsman, Mr. Davis, we have not learned; but we believe we assured the party friends of that gentleman here, that he stood no sort of a chance. We knew some of the influences from the centre—we knew a little of how the wires were worked, and felt certain that some person of "great practical vigor" in the Morehead interest would be the man. As between Mr. Davis and the nominee, there is no sort of comparison. In all the qualifications necessary for the station, and going to make up the character of a gentleman, Mr. Davis is so far ahead that no parallel can be drawn. But the thing is as it is, and perhaps it is for the best. Certainly we will take a much greater pleasure in beating the General, and can do it quite as easy, without the trouble of pitching into our neighbors. We should really, apart from all considerations of party, regret the election of General DOCKERY, and so, we should think, would most citizens of this section.

But it is time enough to go into these matters when the canvass has fully commenced by the nomination of a Democratic candidate. We presume that Mr. Dockery will postpone his canvass of the State until he can do so in company with his competitor, whoever that may be.

☞ The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Fayetteville Observer its skin, so far as to treat a Democratic opponent with courtesy, or forbear a sneer or attack, no matter how ungenerous or uncalled for. When that paper made the reference to us contained in its article headed "The Cape Fear Bar," published in its issue of Monday last, it must have been, or at least it should have been fully aware of the impropriety of its course. It must have known, when it alluded to our reference made to Mr. Badger, about a year ago, that then, and since, we have studiously forborne any further allusion to that matter, or even any reply to the attack made upon us in the Senate by Mr. Badger, although *that* was bitter enough to have provoked much easier tempered people than we can claim to be. We have let all this pass—waived all our private notions and feelings, have not even defended ourselves from attacks made. We have done this because we did not wish to mix up anything personal to ourselves with a matter of such momentous interest to the town and State. While our hands are thus tied, the Observer, not contented with the attack (unreplied to) already made by Mr. Badger, valorously charges down on its own hook. If this system is to be persevered in, perhaps it may be found that if we have not already repelled some of these little attacks, and do not even now, our forbearance has arisen from other causes than the want of power to do so.

☞ From all accounts the ball is about to open in earnest, and Europe will soon be in a blaze, unless the Emperor of Russia recede even at this late hour; for we take it for granted that no government could sustain itself in England or France, that did not demand as a primary condition of peace such recedure on the part of Russia—the prompt evacuation of the Principalities—fresh and more stringent provisions to guarantee Turkey against aggression and the peace of the world against disturbance. If the war goes on it will be equally disastrous to both of the original parties. No merely military power can sustain itself against a combination of powers, both naval and military. The history of the world shows that much. Napoleon's failure against Russia was mainly owing to the want of a marine. The western powers will not now be forced to march as he did, through hundreds of miles of barren territory, cut off from their supplies. They can choose their point of attack. But Turkey must be more and more infeebled by the very exertions she will be called upon to make, and at the close of the affair will be totally dependent upon the christian powers, whose real object is to restrain Russia, by maintaining a barrier against her. If Turkey as at present constituted does not afford that barrier, some other method will be adopted for erecting one without much respect to the powers that now be in the territories at present under the Ottoman sway.

In view of the crisis which has at length arrived—of a war—the conclusion of which may be remote, and the events of which cannot be foretold, we look upon it as the positive duty of the present Congress to make such addition to the naval force of the country as will enable it to afford prompt and efficient protection to our extended and extending commerce The state of the public treasury justifies and makes easy the requisite expenditure. while the position of affairs imperatively demands it.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe for a copy of the "Statistics of the United States: Census of 1850." A large quarto volume of 1,022 pages, containing much interesting information, although its value and interest are a good deal detracted from by the long time which has elapsed—nearly four years—since the Census was taken. Some inaccuracies also are unavoidable, although we think it hardly looks reasonable to credit Surry county, in this State, with 21,369 bales of ginned cotton, of 400 pounds each, in so far as there is little or no cotton raised there, it being almost in the mountains.

WON'T DO.—It is a little curious to notice the alacrity with which many of the Whig papers of this State jump out in opposition to the Territorial bills for the organization of the two Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, evidently because it has been brought forward under the auspices of a Democratic Senator—Hon. Stephen A. Douglass—and is understood to receive the support and sanction of the Administration. These papers, in addition to their desire to oppose anything coming from a Democrat, also think they are bound to follow the lead of the National Intelligencer, no matter to what absurdities that lead may conduct them. We make these remarks from having just opened a copy of the Salisbury Watchman of the 16th, which paper comes out quite fierce against violation of faith, and we know not what else. We commend to the Watchman a perusal of the speeches of Messrs. Badger and Kerr, of this State, and of its own political party.

☞ We are pleased to see that Mr. Badger, in the Senate, and Mr. Kerr, in the House, have made speeches in favor of the Nebraska Bill. We trust that the same course may be taken by every Southern Whig as well as Southern Democrat. We do *not* wish to see this a party question as between Southern men.

SOLICITOR FOR THIS JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—The appointment of a Solicitor to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Strange, will devolve upon the Judge now riding the Circuit—Mr. Saunders, we believe. The Circuit commenced at Carthage, Moore County, on Monday of this week; what appointment has been made, if any, we have not heard.

COST OF A DAILY PAPER.—The Times and Transcript, of San Francisco, estimates the weekly cost of a daily newspaper in San Francisco, at $2,700, or $140,000 per annum. There are some ten of these daily newspapers, and some ten weeklies; so we may safely estimate the cost of San Francisco newspaper literature at $1,500,000 per annum.

Our Book Table.

We have from Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, the Edinburg Review, for January, and the North British, for February. The article which we have read with most attention, in the Edinburg, is one upon the Ottoman Empire. It, unfortunately, only adds confirmation to the fears of those who wish well to the cause of Turkey, by exhibiting, upon good authority, inherent causes of weakness and decay, which must eventually, and at no distant day, result in the total dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. The fact that that Empire is composed of a number of separate nationalities having nothing in common, but a hatred of the dominant Turkish race—that of the fifteen millions of the Empire in Europe, only three millions are Moslems, and only this small fraction are entitled to carry arms, and from them only are the ranks of the army to be recruited,—the twelve millions of christians add no strength whatever;—that two-thirds of the landed property is held by the religious bodies, either fully, or in a sort of trust, and is, therefore, placed beyond taxation and incapable of sale or transfer;—that there are no roads—no credit—no capital, save what is in the hands of the christians and Jews, the hereditary enemies of the State. Of the populations of the Turkish Empire, the Greek race is much the most advanced, and exhibits more capability of improvement; and, perhaps, if the Greek and Slavonians of European Turkey were but blended together in one eastern Empire, they might form a barrier to Russian aggression, such as it is foolish to expect from the decaying system of the Turks. A writer in the last number of Harper, expresses the same opinion, as the result of a tour through the Danubian provinces. Save in the dogged bravery of fanaticism, the condition of Turkey is hopeless.

The North British also contains an article upon the engrossing subject of Eastern affairs. We have not yet had time to glance over it.

Godey, for March, is also at hand, with its usual amount of interesting matter for the Ladies

The Superior Courts for this Circuit commenced on Monday last, at Carthage. They will be held as follows:

Moore county,	Monday, February	20
Montgomery,	"	27
Stanly,	March	6
Anson,	"	13
Richmond,	"	20
Robeson,	"	27
Bladen,	April	3
Columbus,	"	10
Brunswick,	"	17
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	"	24
Sampson,	May	8
Cumberland,	"	15

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In White v. Costin, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Spruill v. Life Insurance Company, from Washington; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Earp v. Earp, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the appeal at defendant's costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Moye v. May, in equity, from Pitt, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Bland v. Whitfield, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hart, in equity, v. Rosser, from Richmond, directing a reference. Also, in American Bible Society v. Executors of Hollister, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Dozier v. Gregory, from Pasquotank, directing a new trial—the Court holding that the action may be sustained on the second Count.—Also, in State v. Brown, from Randolph, affirming the order. Also, in *den ex dem.* Copeland v. Sauls, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Piercy, from Chowan, awarding a *venire de novo.*—*Raleigh Star.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A most shocking accident occurred at the Steam Circular Saw Mill of Mr. J. H. Thompson, in Davidson County, on Saturday last, resulting in the instantaneous death of Mr. Richmond Swicegood. Mr. Swicegood was attending to the Mill, and at the moment of the accident was standing near the saw. It is supposed the wind blew his apron, which was made of strong tow cloth, within the range of the saw teeth, by which his body was jerked down with great force between the saw and the end of the stock which was then approaching the saw His arms and neck were brought in contact with it; one arm was cut off below the elbow, and the other laid open lengthwise; and his head completely severed from his body. No word or groan expressive of pain was uttered. It was the work of an instant.

So far as we can learn, Mr. Swicegood was an industrious and honest man. He has left a wife and other friends to mourn his sudden removal from time to eternity.

Several persons were present at the time of the accident, and were witnesses to the deplorable accident, but were unable to render assistance.

Salisbury Watchman of the 16th.

The Loss of the San Francisco.

THE NOBLE CONDUCT OF CAPT. STAUFFER.—Below we give the modest letter of Capt. Stauffer, to the consignees of the packet ship Antarctic, which speaks for itself. The letter of Messrs. Nerega & Co. also shows that Capt. Watkins had gone to London to confer with the American Minister, in reference to the best means of providing for the return of the United States troops and others to the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25th, 1854.

Messrs Zerega & Co:—I beg to inform you of the arrival of the Antarctic in the river on the 23d inst., where I am compelled to remain until the 28th, owing to the tides.

On the 3d inst, in lat. 39 40, lon. 62, fell in with steamship San Francisco, and took from her the captain, purser, two officers, three lieutenants, and about one hundred and ninety United States Government troops, which detained me about fifty-four hours.

Your obedient servant.

[Signed] GEO. C. STAUFFER, Ship Antarctic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Will you please publish the above letter we received by Pacific, from Capt. Stauffer, being all the information he gives us for his noble part in the rescue of the unfortunate passengers of the San Francisco, by which would appear that his modesty is only equalled by his intrepidity and good heart.

We learn further from our correspondents Messrs. A Dennistoun & Co., that Capt. Watkins has gone to London, to see the American Minister in regard to providing for the unfortunate. In the meantime, all the parties remain on board the Antarctic.

Any comments you may make will be appreciated by your obedient servants. ZEREGA & Co.

Japan.—The American and Russian Expeditions.

A letter from Hong Kong, Dec. 11, says that the United States squadron, comprising the *Susquehanna*, *Macedonia*, *Powhattan*, *Plymouth*, and *Vandalia* were then in harbor, and were preparing for departure northward. Commodore Perry was expected over from Macao, in the steamer *Mississippi*. At Canton, were the storeship *Supply*, and chartered steamer *Queen*; and at Whampoa, the storeship *Southampton*. The *Sea Witch*, at Hong Kong, was about to proceed to Namoa, to ship laborers for the Panama Railroad.

The Admiral of the Russian Japan Expedition arrived at Shanghai Nov. 27, in the screw steamship *Vostock*, leaving his frigate, the *Pallas*, and a brig-of-war, under the Saddle Islands. He had just arrived from Nangasaki, where he had awaited a reply to his mission to the Emperor of Japan. It was said that finding longer delay fruitless, he had looked in at Shanghai for supplies and news from Europe. He was thought to be bound to Manilla.

Doubt is thrown on the reported death of the Emperor of Japan. The report is explained by the circumstance that the death of a Japanese Monarch places the Court in mourning for three years. *during which time no foreign embassy can be received.*

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The steam ship Crescent City, which arrived at New York on Sunday night from New Orleans via Havana, reports that the steamer Fulton arrived at Havana on the 13th inst—all well.

Business in Havana was dull, and there were few vessels in port. The health of the city was good.

The Crescent City passed on the 15th inst., off Carrysfort Reef, the steam ship Star of the South, bound to New Orleans.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday, 18th inst., the following resolutions were offered by Geo. Houston, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has heard, with lively satisfaction, of the late just and liberal action of the Senate of the United States in the passage by that body of the bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber are eminently due, and are hereby gratefully tendered, to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger for his zealous, consistent, untiring and efficient labors in behalf of the commercial interests of this town, and especially in behalf of that great and necessary work of improvement.

Resolved. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate to Mr. Badger a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The following, offered by A. J. DeRosset, Esq., were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, viewing the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar as a measure of vital importance to the commercial interests of this town and State, await with anxious solicitude the action of the House of Representatives upon the Senate bill making an appropriation for that work.

Besolved, That to our immediate Representative, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, the mercantile community of Wilmington are indebted for many valuable services; and confiding in his zeal, fidelity and ability, we look to his efficient action now as our best reliance for the success of that important measure.

Besolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate to Mr. Ashe a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

By order of the Chamber the foregoing resolutions were directed to be published in the papers of the town.

GEO. DAVIS,
Secretary Wil. Cham. Com.

For the Journal.

Town Meeting.

At a called meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, at the Commissioners' Hall, on Saturday, the 18th February, 1854: On motion of Mr. Geo. Houston, O. G. Parsley, Esq., Magistrate of Police of the town, was called upon to preside, and Jas T. Miller and M. London, requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being briefly explained by the Chairman, he, on motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., appointed a committee of five, to wit: Messrs. H. L. Holmes, Geo. Houston, F. J. Hill, J. G. Wright and John McRae, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the announcement of the passage through the Senate of the United States of a bill appropriating two hundred thousand dollars to the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

After a short retirement from the meeting, the committee, through their Chairman, H. L. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while, in despotic governments, legislation for the public good must originate with the Executive, in free governments, primary meetings often hasten, and sometimes originate laws the most salutary.

Resolved, That if Republics are, in truth, ungrateful to their benefactors, the present occasion demands of the people of Wilmington here assembled, to shun the charge of ingratitude, even at the risk of that of anti-republicanism.

Resolved, Therefore that our town, from the hearts of all her people, tenders to the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, this public manifestation of grateful respect and merited honor, for his late noble service in the Senate, in procuring the passage of a bill to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars, for the improvement of the Bar of the Cape Fear River; a work so much calculated to preserve and promote the rapidly growing commercial prosperity of the Town and State.

Resolved, That the help of Hercules should not be called for by the wagoner in distress, who does not first put his own shoulder to the wheel; and in this spirit alone does the Town of Wilmington feel itself justified in confidently (while most respectfully,) calling upon the House of Representatives to come to her aid, (as in the strictest sense they are authorized by the constitution to do,) by passing through their body the bill from the Senate to improve the said Bar at the entrance of the River Cape Fear.

Resolved, That this meeting feels the most implicit reliance (from efforts already made by him,) upon the able and efficient co-operation of our Representative the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, in pushing forward a measure to completion, the success of which, while it shall give character, and add importance and commercial consequence to his native place, will alike elevate to well earned honor and distinction, in the hearts of his constituents, the son of Cape Fear by whose patriotic efforts it shall have been fostered and carried out.

Resolved, That as sons of North Carolina, though our state be reproached as the "Sleeper of Sleepy Hollow," we claim to be awake to a proper sense of our acknowledged rights under the constitution, and when we migh rightfully *demand*, we submit respectfully to solicit of Congress the passage of the law alluded to, for the restoration of our Bar to its former depth and usefulness.

Resolved, That this meeting feels the fullest assurance, that the entire delegation of our State in the House of Representatives, will lend their prompt and undivided aid to effect the passage of the Senates bill, for the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar; and that they will press this subject upon the attention of the House in accordance with the unanimous resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, passed at its last session.

The resolutions were read and after some eloquent remarks by the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Holmes, they were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to visit the City of Washington, at the expense of the town, and urge the passage of the desired law for our relief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolution be sent to our Senator and each of the Representatives of our State, in Congress, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the town

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

O. G. PARSLEY, *Chairman*.

J. T. MILLER, } *Secretarys*.
M LONDON, }

For the Journal.

Columbus "Semper Paratus."

On Monday evening, of the 13th inst., a meeting of the Democracy of Columbus county was held at the Court House in Whiteville.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Col. Marmaduke Powell to the Chair, and requesting N. L. Williamson to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, after having, in an appropriate manner, made known the object of the meeting, on motion, appointed F. George, Esq., Dr. F. Williamson and Thos. L. Vail, Esq., a committee to prepare resolutions for their consideration, who, after a short absence, returned and reported, through their Chairman, F. George, Esq., as follows:

Resolved, That we approve of the time and place of holding the Democratic State Convention, as designated by the Democratic Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism in said Convention, will, without expressing a preference, cordially support their nominee, for the Gubernatorial Chair.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Columbus adopt, as their rule and guide, the doctrines set forth in the series of resolutions passed at the Democratic State Convention of '52, together with the platform of the last National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of North Carolina owe to no individual in their ranks so large a share of gratitude as to David S. Reid, who, by the justness of his principles, and his gallant and successful advocacy of them, has placed us on vantage ground, where we have, not only *already* achieved a signal triumph over the once victorious Federalists, but confidently expect to *rout* them *again*.

Resolved, That the firm and patriotic course pursued by President Pierce, fully justifies the confidence reposed in him by the almost unanimous suffrages of his countrymen, and as he knows "no North, no South," and holds up to just prominence, the doctrine of State Rights, he shows himself to be the Statesman suited to the exigencies of the times.

In accordance with the third resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates:—

F. George, Esq., J. C. Powell, Thos. L. Vail, J. G. Powell, Dr. F. Williamson, Wm. J. Standly, John Mills, J. H. Gore, Jesse S. Cox, James Beach, Rev. G. W. Hill, J. C. Pierce, A. J. Baldwin, Calvin Haynes, J. B. Standly, Col. John Gore, A. J. Butner, Jos. W. Edwards and Lovet Peacock.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, it was resolved, that in case no one of said delegation should attend said Convention, W. W. Holden of Raleigh, be hereby authorized to act as our proxy.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request, that the Fayetteville Carolinian and Raleigh Standard copy the same into their columns.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. POWELL, *Chairman*.

N. L. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary*.

Scheme for Removal of Free Negroes to Liberia.

The *Richmond Examiner* has a scheme for the removal of the free negroes from Virginia or elsewhere. The writer suggests that the free negroes between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one be taxed five dollars per head per annum, and those above twenty-one at the rate of ten dollars—of course in addition to any property tax to which they are now subject.—He estimates that there are now 55,000 free negroes in Virginia, whom 41,259 are of the taxable age above specified Of these 10,212 he supposes to be under 21 years old, and at five dollars per head they would raise a revenue of $51,550. The remaining 40,938 at ten dollars per head, would produce an annual income of $409,380, which sum added to the forgoing, gives an aggregate of $460,940 for the first year.—This sum, together with an amount in the State Treasury already appropriated to the object, would remove about 10,000 free negroes somewhere, perhaps to Liberia. Every failure to pay the tax is to be followed by the sale of the negro for a limited time, until he works the tax, at wages ranging from ten to twenty-five cents per day. The writer says he is not actuated so much by any love he has for the negro race, as by regard for the welfare of the whites.

From the London Times, Jan. 26.

The Peace and War Policy of England.

* * * * * *

Now, in the first place, we entirely deny that it is solely or even principally, on account of any dread that Russia should become a great maratime power, that we deem it expedient to prevent her overrunning Eurpean Turkey, and possessing herself of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; nor should we deem it a sufficient ground for going to war, that by such means we should prevent another country from rivalling us on the sea—a laudable ambition which is open to all the nations of the earth. But Russia, seated in Constantinople, is full of the most portentous dangers, not to England only, but to Europe, and, indeed, to the whole human race. Drawing her strength from the resources, not of civilization, but of barbarism; possessing among her higher classes just as much knowledge of European arts and civilization as is necessary to destroy them, and in her lower orders a state of ignorance so dense, and of opinions so degraded, as to find in a single man their lawgiver, their sovereign, and almost their God, this nation is peculiarly calculated debase wherever it conquers, and to demolish civilization, which it can neither appreciate nor receive.

Manchester may view with indifference the accession to the dominion of such a power of some of the finest provinces in the world, of 15,000,000 subjects, and of their ancient capital—the Key of Europe and of Asia; and may hope that when the barbarous Turk has been expelled by hordes scarcely less barbarous and infinitely more dangerous, things will go on as before, and the European system, relieved of its Mahomedan element, enjoy a renewed vigor. But is this exception reasonable? We give to the most anti-commercial country of Europe hundreds of miles of the navigation of her finest river, and we must expect that by that change the Danube will be as effectually closed to commerce as the Dnieper, the Dniester, or the Volga. Of course, with Russia in possession of the Dardanelles, the rising commerce with Asia by way of Trebizond is at an end, the Circassians must fall in their isolation, and Asia Minor be open to invasion at once from West and East. Has it ever occurred to Mr. Cobden to consider what, in the case supposed, would be the inevitable destiny of the Austrian empire. Cut off from communication with the Black Sea—her natural outlet—with Russia as her neighbor in the Adriatic, it would not be difficult to dispossess her of her ports in that sea; and to reduce her to a position of dependence on the will of the Czar.

It is needless to trace step by step the inevitable course by which a power which has already absorbed Poland, Finland, Bessarabia, Georgia, and so many other provinces, would proceed to deal with the smaller principalities and kingdoms of Germany.—Without supposing Russia to possess any considerable maratime power, but merely to carry on her advances by land, it is obvious that from the conquest of European Turkey, and the occupation of Constantinople, would follow necessarily a chain of events which would leave England and France, the only States capable of opposing her onward course towards the foundation of an Empire based on universal fear and universal barbarism. To this condition it must come at last; and as it must come, were it not wiser to meet this power in its first onset, before it is strengthened by the arms and tibutes of so many conquered provinces, than to suffer the cockatrice's egg to batch, in order that we may see if we have strength to crush the full grown monster? It is not a question of maratime supremacy any more than the invasion of the Goths and Vandals, the Romans or the Macedonians, who conquered the sea by the land. It is a question of self-preservation and of the assertion of that law of Europe—the only defence of the weak against the strong, of the trampled against the oppressor—the only guarantee of future peace. We cannot isolate ourselves from the great commonwealth of nations and continue to be the nation we are. It is the penalty we pay for our high destiny, our glorious mission; and we will pay it without repining.

CHANGE OF GAUGE OVERCOME—THE ERIE FOLKS IN AMAZEMENT.—By a new arrangement of car wheels, they can be accmodated to railroads of different gauges. The Cleveland *Herald* mentions the arrival in that city of a train of eleven cars, freighted with hogs, which were loaded at Indianapolis, and transported in the same cars from Indianapolis, and fifty-four miles over the four feet eight and half inch guage, to Muncie, and thence two hundred and twenty miles over a four feet ten inches gauge to Cleveland.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The merchants of this city gave a dinner last night to Capt. Watkins, of the barque Kilby, and presented him with a testimonial.

Alex. Heilborn was yesterday surrendered to the English officials as a fugitive from justice,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BALTIC

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on Wednesday the 8th inst.

The Czar's last proposals have been rejected, negotiations broken off.

The Russian Ambassadors have left London for Paris, and the English and French Ambassadors have been recalled from St. Petersburg.

Count CISSELLIFFE, the late Russian Envoy at Paris arrived at Brussels on the 7th instant.

Advices from Paris, dated the 7th instant, state that the reports of the ill success of Count ORLOFF's mission to Vienna have been confirmed, and foreseeing the same rebuff at Berlin, he will not visit that capital. The Vienna correspondent of the American Associated Press, also, telegraphed to the Agent in Liverpool shortly before the departure of the *Baltic*, that Count ORLOFF would probably leave Vienna for St. Petersburgh on the 8th instant.

Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 29th ult., state that the influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant, and that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration, if he can only preserve his honor and his rights. It is also said that he is about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove that he has not been the aggressor.

An Imperial Ukase confirms the summoning to arms of all the reserves, as well as the soldiers on furlough.

It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestions of the Russian Consul at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent thereto.

England and France are openly preparing for war.

Several of the Cunard steam ships have been taken by the British government to convey troops to Constantinople.

Six thousand men are to go from England, and others will be taken up from different stations. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.

The Czar's last proposals have been rejected, and negotiations broken off.

The 46th Regiment, that was under orders for Australia, is now ordered to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men, and leaving all young soldiers and recruits at home.

Ships of the line and steamers are also preparing to leave the French ports with troops for the seat of destination.

The allied fleets were at Beicos Bay on the 27th ult., and six of the force had again convoyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

The Russian fleet is concentrated at Kaffa, on the South East coast of the Crimea.

Omer Pasha has crossed the Danube with 50,000 men.

The debates in Parliament had been of a stormy character, and the government have firmly decided upon war as the only course to be pursued.

France had ordered three millions of cannon-balls to be cast; and one half the British revenue for 1854 had been ordered to join the navy.

Six thousand men are to go from England, and others are to be taken up from the different stations. Ten thousand troops will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition.

It is understood that four vessels originally taken up by England to carry troops from Ireland to Malta, and thence to the West Indies, have been taken so that they may be available to proceed to any port at the shortest notice.

The government had seized some artillery and machinery at Greenwich under the supposition that they were intended for the service of Russia.

The French papers had been forbidden to publish the movements of the troops, except as announced in the Moniteur.

The Russian ambassador left Paris on the 5th February for Germany.

VIENNA, Monday Night.—An answer had been received from the Russian cabinet to the last proposals of peace. The four powers, however, considered the answer entirely unsatisfactory, and it was not submitted for transmission to Constantinople.

Loss of the Wetumpka.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 15.—From despatches received here yesterday we learn of the loss of the three steamer Wetumpka, on her upward passage from New Orleans to Montgomery, by collision with the Magnolia. She was heavily loaded with freight for various upper landings on the river. She was so badly shattered as to sink immediately.

We copy from the Advertiser's extra a despatch:

LOWER PEACH TREE, Feb. 14—9.20 A. M.—The steamer Magnolia passed down last night about 9 o'clock. She reports that she and the Wetumpka came together near Cowle's Bluff. The Wetumpka was sunk, and is a total loss.

Two or three lives were lost.

MR. BODISCO'S WIFE.—We take the following from the Boston Transcript:

He had always mingled pleasantly with society in Washington, but the tie which connected him most dearly to America, originated in a singular instance of 'love at first sight.' He was one day walking with a friend out towards Georgetown Heights, when he passed a boarding school for young ladies, and was attracted by a fair girl of 16, who stood swinging her bag and talking with animation to some her companions. 'Who is that beautiful girl? Who is she'? eagerly asked he, but his friend could not inform him. The door opened and in she went with her books and slate; all unconscious of the daguereotype that glimpse had left on the heart of a grave Russian Minister. The next day and the following saw him taking the same walk, which was rewarded to a very slow step as he approached the building, and looked earnestly at every door and window. May day was at hand, and was to be celebrated as usual, in the school, by the usual festivities and the choice of a Queen from among the number; and this year the floral royalty happened to fall on Miss Harriet Williams, the very girl who had so instantly enthroned herself in the admiration of the foreigner.

Just before May Day, the Principal was surprised to receive a note from the Russian Envoy at Washington expressing great interest in education, and begging permission to be present at the festivities of May Day, which it would give him particular pleasure, as a stranger to the customs of the country, to witness. Consent, of course, was very graciously granted, and the occasion was as charming as youth and flowers always make it. At the end of the term Miss Harriet announced that she would not attend school any more. 'What! not graduate? oh, why not? Are you going away?' But she shook her head, laughed, and kept her own counsel, and in a few weeks was the wife of the Russian Minister. She has accompanied her husband once or twice to Russia, where she was very much admired, and known as the 'American Rose.' Her face had regularity of feature, but was particularly distinguished for exquisite coloring. Nothing could surpass the chestnut brown of her hair, the bright grey blue of her eyes, nor the hue of the lily and the rose so delicately blended in her complexion. Perhaps her figure was too much *em bonpoint* for perfect symmetry, but she moved with grace and dignity. Although there was a great disparity of years, and a great difference of appearance and character, between herself and husband it seems to have been a very happy union.

A FRENCH WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.—A man was recently arrested in Paris, charged with having obtained money under false pretenses, by means of a lottery, the scheme of which, if not more legal or honest, was much more simple and ingenious, than Mr. Perham's complicated plan. There was but one prize in the French lottery, and that was a Newfoundland dog. Mons. Roubine—that was the name of the speculator—was in the habit of changing his residence, making new acquaintances, gaining their admiration for his dog, and then setting him up in a lottery, and pocketing a round sum by the sale of tickets. When the lottery was drawn, the dog was delivered over to his new master, the fortunate holder of the prize ticket; but the cunning animal regularly returned to his old master, who took up a new residence, gave his faithful animal a new name, and proceeded to sell tickets for a new lottery. Forty-two individuals were found who had drawn the dog, under different names, such as Mazagran, Jellachich, Radetzsky, Croat, Pruth, Hospodar, Sultan, &c. But they all failed to gain his affections, and he took the first opportunity to make his escape from them. Roubine plead that it was not his fault that the dog would not quit him; but the magistrate thought he had no right to speculate upon the fidelity of the animal, and therefore sentenced him to four months' imprisonment. Whether the unfortunate Mazagran followed his unfortunate master to prison, is not stated.

Boston Traveller.

WAR AT HOME!

OUR OWN SOIL INVADED!!

**A Turk-ish Army 1600 Strong in North

Great Britain.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ultimo.

The crowd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was occasionally hissed. The Turkish Minister and several Turks in the crowd were cordially cheered.

The House was unusually full of splendid costumes but no members of the American delegation were present, the master of the ceremonies having sent notice that all the diplomatic corps must appear in full costume.

The following is the Queen's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—I am always happy to meet you in Parliament, and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice.

The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session that a speedy settlement would be effected of the difference existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have not been realized; and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued. I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavors, in conjunction with my allies to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to perserve in these endeavors; but, as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representatives, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

I have desired that the papers explanatary of the negotiations which have taken place upon this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates of the year will be laid before you, and I trust that you will find their consistency with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture. They have been framed with a due regard to economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—In the year just terminated the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been vouchsafed to us by the dispensation of Providence. The price of provisions has been enhanced, and the privation of the poor increased, but their patience has been exemplary, and the care of the Legislature, evinced by a reduction of the taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly tended to preserve the spirit of contentment.

I have the satisfaction of announcing that the commerce of the country is still prosperous: that trade, both export and import, has been largely on the increase, and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public services. I recommend to your consideration a bill which I have ordered to be framed, for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations, and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction of the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in reference to improvements which it may be desirable to effect in those institutions. Those communications will be laid before you, and measures be proposed for your consideration with a view of giving effect to such improvements.

The establishments requisite for the conduct of the Civic service, and arrangement bearing on its condition have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby increase the efficiency of the service.

Recent measures of legal reform had proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them will encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transmitting from ecclesiastical to civil courts, cognizance of testamentary and matrimonal causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law. The laws relating to the relief of the poor, have of late undergone much salutary amendment, but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labor, and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed workmen may be enabled to increase the fruits of their industry, and the interests of capital and of labor be more firmly united.

Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament. Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery and corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of former acts, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament.

In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase the general confidence in the Legislature, and give additional stability to settled institutions of the State. I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects, and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions.

A debate ensued on the subject of the policy of the Government, during the progress of the Eastern difficulty. Various members of the Government defended their course; but the debate elicited nothing, except that all now awaited a reply from St. Petersburg.

The reply to the Queen's speech will be unanimous from both Houses.

The British army is to be immediately increased by 11,000 regulars and the Navy by 13,000.

The Queen's proclamation is expected to be issued to enroll for the Navy; and it is said to be in contemplation to appoint a Special Minister of War charged with the practical details of the Army and Navy ordinance.

An order in Council continues the militia in training during the present year.

From the Alb. Register.

Lower California.

It seems that Col. Walker has acquired a position in Lower California, which is formidable, and from which it is doubtful whether the Mexican Government will be able to dislodge him. His force now consists of between four and five hundred men, fully armed and abundantly supplied with muskets, revolvers, and all the munitions of war. Considering the character of these men for intelligence and courage, and the superiority of their arms, may be regarded as a full match for five times their numbers of Mexican soldiers. Their numbers too, will be continually increased by emigration from the State of California. There are thousands of restless, enterprising, ambitious young men in that State, some of whom from a mere love of a roving life, others from disappointment and lack of employment at San Francisco, will for the sake of the excitement or the hope of bettering their fortunes join, as many have already done, this "Sonora expedition." The truth is that the weakness of Mexico, is such, and so prevalent on the Southern and Western frontier is a feeling of contempt for her soldiers, that the conquering of one of her provinces is regarded as the merriest lark in the world. Col. Walker has been able to establish himself, with apparent firmness in his new government, and seems to be getting along very much to his own satisfaction and the satisfaction of the few native inhabitants of that distant province. We are very far from justifying his marauding expedition, which at best, is little short of piracy; but if he maintains himself and preserves social order, and infuses enterprise and renewed vitality into that worn out and effete country, carrying with him American progress and American civilization, the world will be very likely to wink at his offences against the laws of his own country, as well as the law of nations, and forget in the ultimate good that may accrue to the world the manner in which it has been brought about. As yet, there has been but little blood spilled, some ten or twelve lives in all having been lost in this conquest of a province, equal in dimensions to the State of New York.

Col. Walker is a native of Ohio, and graduated at Frankfort, Kentucky, at an early age. The party embraces men of every profession, among them some surveyors, who are engaged in surveying the town of Encinada with its harbor and approaches, laying out the ground in streets and blocks and superintending the repairs, fortifications and buildings erecting by the new government.

It will be seen by this, that the Yankee spirit has already begun its operations in "laying out the ground in streets and blocks," and we doubt not that corner lots have already trebled in value in the market.—The foundations of hotels have, beyond question, been laid, and possibly those of schools and churches. Three years will make Encinada a thriving city, full of busy, active, wittling, enterprising Yankees, if the Americanos are let alone and not "crushed out" by some force superior to any which Mexico can bring against them. We incline to the belief that "Young America" *will* let them alone.

[From the Melbourne Argus, Nov. 14.]

Exciting Race between an American Schooner and an English Yacht—Triumph of the former.

A most agreeable aquatic excursion of the beautiful American schooner Pride of the Sea, commanded by Captain Hodges, was enjoyed on Saturday last, by a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Melbourne, and the neighborhood; and the beautiful English yacht Lelia, formerly the property of our fellow colonist, Thomas Hodges, Fsq., late M. P., for Kent, but purchased recently by the government for the use of the Survey department. It was evident from the movements of the Lelia, that she intended to try her sailing powers against the schooner; but Captain Hodges, "on hospitable thoughts intent," although steering his own beautiful craft, paid so much attention to his guests, that he did not make the most of her in beating to windward In addition to the disadvantages that arose from the "man at the wheel" thus making himself agreeable to the ladies, the trim of the schooner was so injuriously altered by the weight of a hundred people on the after part of her deck, that she would not keep what sailors call a "weather helm." The result was that at 4 o'clock, P. M. the Lelia was about a quarter of a mile in advance of her rival. The wind which was southerly, was very light during the whole day, otherwise it was believed by some experienced people on board the schooner, that the Lelia would have had no chance with her. On the run back the Lelia was left a long way astern. The party consisted of thirty-three ladies and about seventy gentlemen. The Lieutenant Governor, the American Consul, the Auditor and Surveyor Generals, several members of the Legislative Council, the Commander of H. M. S. Electra, and the Harbor Master, were among the number.

At a quarter past six o'clock the Pride of the Sea returned to her anchorage; and thus was brought to a close an excursion which will long be remembered with peculiar satisfaction by those who enjoyed the graceful hospitality and polite attention of Captain Hodges and his numerous American friends. The Pride of the Sea is one of the finest crafts that ever graced the waters of Port Philip. She was built by Mr. Steers, of New York, the builder of the celebrated yacht America, and measures 240 tons. In the Lelia the Pride of the Sea had an opponent that was not deemed unworthy of being entered in the great sailing match in which the America triumphed.

Col. Fremont's Land Claim—Decision of the U. S. District Court of California.

The decision of Judge Huffman, in relation to the Fremont claim, will hardly surprise any one, as it has been the very common impression that the decision of the Land Commissioners was very wide of the mark. That region of the mines covered by the Mariposa claim is one of the richest mining sections in the world, and had it been confirmed to Col. Fremont, would have made him immensely rich. The condition it has been in, however, has delayed its development, as the quartz mines upon it have been held in such a way, that capitalists have preferred to operate elsewhere to leasing of Fremont. In other parts of the State, possession was as good a title as a lease from Fremont, on his claim; and, therefore, people have either gone elsewhere to operate, or held back to learn the termination of the legal proceedings. Such extensive grants, whether in the mines or elsewhere, invariably operate to the prejudice of the country; and though, as far as Mr. Fremont is concerned, we regret the decision, it cannot but be regarded as well for the State. The decision of Judge Huffman cannot fail to be satisfactory to the public at large.—*Alta Cal.*

Extraordinary Cruelty to a Child.

A case of extraordinary cruelty to a child, by its parents, was brought before one of the courts of Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The Ledger says:

From the testimony before the Court, it appeared that G. B. Hammer and wife were the parents of a sprightly little boy of about 6 years of age, named Charles John Hammer. He was born out of wedlock, and at the age of a few months was abandoned by his parents and placed in the Almshouse. From this institution he was taken by a family residing in Berks county, total strangers to the child, and kept until last Christmas. The parents of the little boy married a short time after his birth, but made no attempt to reclaim their offspring until a few weeks ago, when they obtained him from the family who had thus far nurtured and supported him.

As soon as the parents obtained his custody, a systematic course of torture was commenced. Although his parents were in easy circumstances, he picked up the crumbs of bread and the seeds from pies that fell upon the floor while the girls who worked for Mrs. Hammer were eating their dinners. He would eat the hard crusts found in the yard, and when spoken to about it, would reply that he was so hungry that he could eat any thing. He was whipped unmercifully.

His mother struck him over the head with a lap-board with such force as to raise a lump as large as a walnut. His father took him out of bed, while asleep, and flogged him severely with a shoe, as the mother told one of the witnesses, for five minutes. The child's cries were heard by the witnesses, and his artless appeals, "Oh father don't whip me any more, and I will be a good boy," were totally disregarded.

His mother has put him out of doors in the severest weather, but thinly clad, and compelled him to stay in the yard for an hour and a half at a time, until he became so cold as to be unable to walk. She would threaten to beat him to death for calling her mother, and would frequently knock him down.

But the greatest torture, and that which aroused the indignant feelings of the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer, was the resort of that mother to *hot irons*, with which she seared and burnt the flesh of her child. According to the testimony, Mrs. Hammer picked up a hot flatiron and said, "come here, Johnny, till I iron you out." The child replied, "oh! no, *mother*, it will burn me." She then placed the iron first against one cheek and then the other, put it against his hand, ran it up and down his legs, and concluded by opening his pantaloons, and holding it against his *naked flesh until it burnt the skin off*. In this condition he was found when taken out of their possession by a good Samaritan, named Mary Ann Lewis, a woman of middle age, who had heard of the parents' cruelty, and took measures to relieve the child from their barbarity.

The case was brought before court by Hammer and wife to obtain possession of the boy, but the court remanded him to the custody of Mrs. Lewis. The members of the bar present immediately took up a subscription among themselves, which they deposited in the little boy's jacket pocket, and he left the court room with his foster mother, happy in his new found friend.

A Barberous Operation.—A few weeks since a youth 19 years of age, entered a barber's shop in Nassau street, for the purpose of getting his hair, which was of fiery hue, colored black. The barber exerted his skill on the young man's head, and for his service demanded $3. This amount was more than the youth had with him, and he requested that an apprentice of the barber might be allowed to accompany him to his residence, and there receive the money. This arrangement was pronounced satisfactory, and both started, but before reaching the house the youth gave his companion the slip, and was not again seen until yesterday, when the barber's man seized him and took him to the shop.—A policeman was immediately called to arrest the young man, and he was conveyed to the Tombs, closely followed by the barber and his man. The barber informed the magistrate of the nature of the offence committed, and requested that the young man might be locked up. The latter on being asked what he had to say, replied that he had been the victim of an imposition, at the same time he pulled off his cap, and to the astonishment of all present, it was discovered that his head had been died pea green, instead of black. The magistrate forthwith refused to receive a complaint against him, and, amid shouts of laughter, the two victims left the court.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Geo. Law's Gun Speculation.—It is stated that Mr. Geo. Law, of New York, is rapidly disposing of the two hundred thousand guns he some years since purchased of the government, and is getting for them quadruple the sum he paid for them. The demand from abroad for American manufactured muskets and other fire-arms is represented to be far greater than the supply.

Mistaken.—The following fillibustero anecdote we find in the San Diego Herald, extracted from a letter from Sinaloa:

"When the fillibusters boarded the Schr. Neptune, the new Governor for Baja California, who was on board, thinking the visit *complimentary*, dressed himself in uniform, prepared to receive them in becoming style, and infomed the strangers that he was Governor Robelledo, "*commandant general*" of Baja California. His surprise may be imagined when he found himself a prisoner instead of a governor.

The Newspaper Reader.

We were lately impressed most forcibly with the advantages of being a constant newspaper reader. Travelling some distance from the city by railroad, the seat before us was occupied by two men, both comfortably dressed, but strangers to each other, as the conversation which sprung up between them showed. The conversation originated in some trivial remark, and both seemed equally fluent in making observations so long as the talk was about matters coming immediately under their eye. To listen to them, or to look in their countenances, you would not have suspected that one was greatly superior to the other in intelligence. But soon the conversation turned upon the weather—that fruitful topic—and one of the men spoke of the extreme cold which, according to the newspaper statements, had been experienced this season in some parts of the eastern States. From the weather, the quoter of newspaper authority turned to talk of the news from California, and that part of it relating to the Walker Expedition.

"The Walker Expedition," repeated the other, "What is that?" "The California fillibusters, I mean," said the companion "I guess Santa Anna will have difficulty in driving them out." But from the puzzled silence of the querist, it was evident that the answer was not very intelligible to him. After some little effort to explain the allusion to the fillibustering movement on the Pacific coast, the man posted up in the latest news perceived that he was only dragging his neighbor beyond the sphere of his knowledge, and the conversation ceased. In some ten or fifteen minutes we reached a station, and the nonplussed gentleman took advantage of the stoppage to change his seat for one near the stove, where he soon fell into a comfortable doze.

We opened a conversation with our intelligent neighbor, discussed fillibusterism, got his opinion of Nicholas, the Sultan, Prince Albert, and Louis Napoleon, and coming back to home matters compared opinions on these until the train reached his stopping place. After his departure we occupied some minutes in contrasting in our mind the immense difference between the man who reads the newspapers and the man who does not rea them. The one fits himself to discharge all the functions of a rational, social being, while the other merely vegetates, devoting his life to supplying his animal wants.

Our chit-chat with the newspaper reader made part of our journey pass plensantly. We became his debtor to some extent, though he told us little that was new; and if our share in the conversation was an equivalent to him, this little bit of intercourse, equally profitable to both, though in the nature of pastime, will place us on terms of friendship and good neighborhood should we ever meet again. The man who was ignorant of Capt. Walker and his conquering heroes and his dozen, and that, no doubt, was very agreeable to him, but he will never contribute much to society by his explorations after knowledge.—*New York Sun.*

New York Morals.—The noted Madame Restell is again under arrest, charged with producing abortion. It appears that a young girl, between 15 and 16 years of age, last summer fell a victim to the artful manouevers of a wealthy merchant. After the ruin of the girl had been effected, he induced her to take a jaunt with him to Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs, and other places, during the months of June, July and August last. They passed as man and wife during this tour, and upon returning to the city he procured a suit of elegant rooms up town, where they resided until a few days ago, when the girl repented of her wrongs and divulged the secret of her past life to her heart-broken parents, which resulted in arrest of Restell. A warrant is out for the merchant.

☞ **Testimony of Captain Canot.**—Extract from a letter written to Mr. Stockbridge, of Fountaiff Hotel, Baltimore, by Captain Canot, brother to the celebrated physician to the *Emperor of France*:

"You may inform Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray, that they are at liberty to make use of my name in the support of the good effects of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, as it has cured me, in five weeks, of a Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism, contracted under tropical climates, and of seven years' periodical duration. I have only used three bottles, and find that even the deformed parts of my hand are fast returning to their former natural appearance.

"I have been under the treatment of several physicians in London and Paris, without any apparent benefit; also, while in New York, having tried the Thompsonian and Homœpathic remedies after having been tormented with galvanic batteries, cold and aromatic baths, and internal and external remedies, all to no effect, I am, so far, cured by this Hampton's Vegetable Tincture only. Therefore, my dear sir, accept of the assurance of my gratitude, and believe me your well-wisher.

Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of this wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of cures, of our own citizens of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, Nervousness, &c.

See advertisement in another column.

Holloway's Pills a specific remedy for Complaints to which Females are liable.

After the experience of many years it is inconstestibly proved that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for the cure of diseases incidental to females. The invigorating and purifying properties of these admirable Pills render them safe and infallible; they may be taken by females of all ages; any disorganization or irregularity of the system may be speedily rectified by their use, and the patient thereby restored to the most robust health. As a medicine for family use Holloway's Pills are unequalled, and may be taken for bile, sick headaches or nervousness.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

DIED.

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mr. A. Gunner, a native of Germany, aged 42 years.

In Duplin county, on the 5th ult., James H. Jerman, Esq., in the 41st year of his age. The deceased was an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a humane master, a good neighbor, and a worthy citizen—hospitable, charitable and benevolent. He represented the County of Duplin in the Legislature of North Carolina twice, and was twice elected Clerk of the County Court. He had more friends in the County than any one in it, and was, consequently, the most popular man in it, and is more missed by his neighbors than any other man in the County would be. He was a thoroughgoing, enterprising citizen, and an extensive farmer; in addition to which, his good judgment, skill, and success in the matter, had secured to him an extensive practice in his neighborhood as a *Physician*; and, having been called in to see a sick neighbor, who was supposed to have either the measles or erysipelas, but which, unfortunately, turned out to be the small pox, he—not having been vaccinated, and entirely unprepared to meet such an unexpected visitor in our neighborhood—contracted the disease, which caused his death. When taken sick, he called in Dr. Charles Duffy, an able and distinguished physician of Onslow county, and Dr. Ira S. Davis, of Lenoir county, both of whom rendered him all the assistance in their power,—but it was unavailing.—"It is appointed once for man to die;" and the *time* for poor Jerman had arrived. I will add, that notwithstanding the disease was supposed, by Dr. Needham W. Herring and others, to be erysipelas—from the fact, I suppose, that the patient had been afflicted with that disease for many years; and from the further fact, that the symptoms of that disease and of the small pox at certain stages resemble each other—it was pronounced by Mr. Jerman, from the *first*, to be small pox, who wrote to the writer of this communication the next morning after he examined the patient, "*to take care of his family*," which timely warning, in all probability, saved several of their lives. A. O. G.

☞ Goldsboro' and Raleigh papers will please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.

ONE bringing satisfactory testimonials of qualifications to teach the higher branches of English, together with Latin and Greek, is desired to take charge of Topsail Academy; and would find a good situation by applying immediately, or within a few weeks. Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Scott's Hill, New Hanover Co., N. C.

Feb. 23, '54.]—w4t. N. N. NIXON, *President*
Board of Trustees.

☞ Southern Post Publish 3 times and forward bill to this Office.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the February Term of Bladen County Court, 1854, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of James J. McKay, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them within two years from the date hereof, legally authenticated; otherwise this notice under the act of Assembly, in such cases, made and provided, will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES ROBESON.
Administrator with the Will annexed,
of James J. McKay, deceased.
Elizabethtown, Feb. 10, 1854. 133-4w 24-4w.

☞ North Carolinian copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 18.—Schr. Mary Jane, Watts, from New York, to Russell & Bro.

19.—Bark Prompt, Gorham, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley.

Schr. J. H Chadbourn, Wainright, 5 days from Boston to Jas. H. Chadbourn; with ice, &c.

Brig Albert Adams, Bartlett, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

20.—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

Brig Galena, Paine, from Newport, R. I., to Pierce & Dudley.

Feb. 20.—Schr. Charles Hill, —— from Portsmouth, N. H., to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Malabar, Smalley, from Rockport, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with ice.

21.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 21.—Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.

Schr. Venloo, Rose, 8 days from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with ice.

22—Schr. Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. State of Maine, Cummings, from St. Thomas, to J. Hathaway & Son.

23—Schr. Onward, Smith, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

CLEARED.

Feb. 18.—Brig Panola, Noonan, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, &c.

20.—Schr. St. Leon, Chase, for Boston, by J. R. Blossom; with 120 bushels pea nuts, 348 bbls. spirits turpentine, 965 do. rosin.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ceresco, Lord, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 444 bbls. turpentine, 606 do. rosin.

Sch. Sam Hymen, A. B. Davis Master, for Newbern, with Turpentine, by Wm. A. Gwyer.

Sch. Sally Ann, Stowe Master, for Newbern, with Turpentine, by Wm. A. Gwyer.

Sch. Dixon Swindle, for Newbern, with Turpentine, by Wm. A. Gwyer.

Feb. 21—Schr. Adelaid, Smith, for Wilmington, Del., by George Harriss; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, for New-Berne, by DeRossett & Brown.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Feb. 21—Br. Brig Albina, Trefey, for Bristol, Eng., by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

22.—Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

23—Schr. Mary Patterson, Dole, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; 11 boxes, 5 bbls. and 1 hhd. fruit, 73 bales yarn, 89 do sheeting, 3 do. waste, 50 tons old iron, 135 bbls spirits turpentine, 200 do. pitch, 558 do. rosin, 32,000 feet lumber.

Brig Joann, Tyler, for Martinique, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 114,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Dolphin, Farrow, for Newbern, by DeRosset & Brown; with turpentine.

Schr. Ariel, Beardsley, hence for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore previous to the 24th ult., on the Kinnakut Banks, Hyde county, N. C. She went on bow first, but was afterwards knocked off and thrown sideways on the beach, lifting her bodily to sea. She had pumps slightly started, and lost part of garboard streak, but otherwise was apperently uninjured, and remained apparatly tight. A survey, however, was called, who condemned her. Her cargo was all saved, undamaged, and shipped to Norfolk.

Schr. Thos. Ireland, from New-Berne, N. C., for New York, cargo naval stores, got ashore near Beaufort Inlet, N. C., on or about 10th inst, and went to pieces, the captain and crew barely escaping with their lives. About 445 bbls. rosin and turpentine were saved and landed on the beach, most of which is in bad order. It was doubtful whether any more could be saved, as a large quantity was seen miles out to sea. What materials were saved, were not worth $10.

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

Turpentine Still at Auction.

ON Thursday, 9th March next, (being court week,) I will sell at Exchange Corner, without reserve, at 11 o'clock A. M., a TURPENTINE STILL, of 20 barrels capacity, in good order—nearly new. ALSO, a Horse and Buggy.

Terms, 6 months credit.
Feb. 24, 1854. 25-ts

J. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.

Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.

Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Refers to:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.

Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

The Society of Dental Surgeons of the State of New York.

ADMIT TO MEMBERSHIP Dentists of moral character, upon the applicant's having studied and attended to Dental practice several years; and by his being examined, and also his practice, in several of his patients' mouths, by a committee of Dentists of the Society; and the Society also grants to its members Diplomas, upon the applicant and his practice being again examined by another committee of Dentists of the Society, and upon the report of this committee the Society votes if the applicant shall have granted to him the *Society's Diploma*, declaring the applicant's qualifications to practice, &c.

A Diploma from said Society has been granted several years since to the undersigned, upon the above conditions.

To attain to skill in this speciality of Surgery, the principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine must be studied.

During two years, the writer witnessed the practice, and received the instruction of one of the most celebrated Dentists in Philadelphia; and by him was instructed in the art of making Artificial Porcelain Teeth, and in Mechanical Dentistry, *i. e.*, mounting Artificial Teeth on Gold Plate for insertion. He has been engaged in practice in Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, 10 years, and in Broadway, New York, 5 years, where he would still have been, but that the *dust and smoke thereof thrust him out*

Teeth can be preserved, if their defective and decayed pieces are *timely and skillfully filled with gold*; but it is the Dentist only, who can examine and judge when they should be filled.

Attendance to Dental Practice is given, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M. Office opposite Carolina Hotel. Patronage is solicited.

Consultation is respectfully offered *gratuitously*.

K. SPENCER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1854 110-3mw-1awd.

NOTICE.—On the first day of March next, at the late residence of James J. McKay, dec'd., [viz: Belfont, two miles below Elizabethtown,] I shall hire out, until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855, all the SLAVES belonging to the estate of the said dec'd., and RENT THE LANDS of said deceased until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Bonds with good security will be required of those hiring or renting, to be approved by the subscriber.

JAMES ROBESON, Administrator,
(with the will annexed) of James J. McKay, dec'd.
Elizabethtown, February 10th, 1854 133-ts

Herald and Commercial, Raleigh Standard, and Fayetteville Carolinian, Observer and Argus, and North Carolina Republican, will copy till sale, and forward bill's to this office.

☞ Papers copying will please make the alteration above, in brackets.

THE "MACON" HOUSE,

(Named in honor of the late Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina,)

IN the town of Portsmouth, near the Depot of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, and of the Steam Packet Company, is now open for the reception of guests.

January 25th, 1854 21—119—

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

FRESH Ground bolted and unbolted Meal.
do. do. Hommony.
Cracked Corn, Husk, Pea and Oil Meal.
Also, Corn, seed Oats and Peas. For sale by
Feb. 19, '53. ELLIS & MITCHELL.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—Just arrived, "Scenes from the Life of an Actor," compiled from the Journals and Letters and Memoranda of the late Yankee Hill, with original illustrations—Price 50 cents; Cloth gilt 75 cents. "Romantic Incidents in the Lives of the Queens of England," by J. P. Smith, Esq., author of "Stanfield Hall," "Amy Lawrence," &c., beautifully bound in gilt cloth, at $1 00.—For sale by J. T. MUNDS.

LADIES' BOOTS.

50 PRS. Ladies Kid Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " French Morocco Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " " " " " thick "
50 " " Kid " " " "

A *first rate article*, received this day and for sale by
Feb. 14, '54.—136-3t] JONES & GARDNER.

THEY HAVE COME!—Colored Crayons, a large supply just received and for sale, at S. W. WHITAKER'S

DURING our absence North, our Clerks are fully authorized to receive any monies due us. Those unpaid Accounts, and Notes, we hope will be settled immediately. As Notes and Accounts against us, falling due, must be paid.
Feb. 15. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A CALLED meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on Wednesday the 15th of March next, at which time it is hoped that the members generally will be present.

By order of the President
Feb. 15, 1854. J. F. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,—Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, having been induced by the solicitation of numerous friends, to locate themselves in this city, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, to their assortment of Upholstery goods and Paper Hangings, consisting in part of the following articles:

Paper Hangings, Borders and Fire Screens.
Curtain Delanes, Damasks and Lace Curtains.
Curtain Cornices, Bands, Pins and Loops.
Gimps, Cords and Tassels, Shades and Blinds.
Hair, Cotton and Shuck Mattresses, &c., &c.

Persons wishing their Houses neatly Papered, Curtained or Carpeted, or any other work done in our line, will please call at J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO'S., Corner of Market and 3rd Streets, under the Carolina Hotel, and they will try and give satisfaction in all work done by them.
Feb. 22.—tlsto J. W. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ₱ lb.	25	@	00
Beef Cattle,			
₱ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ₱ M.	7 25	@	12 00
Candles, ₱ lb.			
Tallow	14	@	15
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ₱ lb.			
Java	14	@	15
Laguayra	13	@	14
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	12	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
Cotton, ₱ lb.	8	@	8¼
Corn Meal,			
₱ bush.	00	@	1 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ₱ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₱ lb.	00	@	17
Eggs, ₱ doz.	18	@	20
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
Feathers, ₱ lb	55	@	00
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	00 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 50	@	4 00
do. N. C. roe,		@	00 00
do. Smoked,			
₱ box.	40	@	50
Dry Cod,			
₱ cwt.	3 75	@	4 50
Flour, ₱ bbl.,			
Canal	9 00	@	11 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	8 50	@	9 00
Grain, ₱ bush.			
Corn	00	@	00
Oats	00	@	70
White Beans		@	1 50
Pease, Cow	00	@	1 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean,			
₱ lb.	4½	@	4¾
Hay, ₱ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 35
Northern	0 00	@	1 25
Iron, ₱ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 20	@	1 37½
Liquors, ₱ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	34	@	36
N. E. Rum	00	@	40
Gin	42	@	45
Brandy	42	@	45
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
Lumber, ₱ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	13 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 50
Scantling.	7 25	@	7 50
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans.	00	@	00
Cuba	21	@	22
Nails, ₱ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½

Naval Stores, ₱ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 32
Yellow dip	0 00	@	4 15
Hard	0 00	@	2 35
Tar	0 00	@	2 15
Pitch	0 00	@	1 65
Rosin, No. 1, 2	50	@	3 00
do. No. 2, 0	00	@	0 00
do. No. 3, 1	00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,			
₱ gallon	00	@	62
Varnish, ₱ gal,	20	@	22
Oils, ₱ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	75	@	80
do. boiled	00	@	90
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 20, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The River and Bars.

Our citizens received, with feelings of the highest gratification, the news of the prompt passage through the Senate of an independent bill, making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, as also for re-imbursing our citizens the sixty thousand dollars advanced for the carrying on of the work in the mean time—the whole amount appropriated being $200,000. The vote upon the bill was nearly if not quite unanimous, showing the appreciation of the work, both in regard to its national utility and absolute necessity, entertained by that exalted body. It is sincerely to be hoped and trusted, that a work which commended itself so strongly to the Senate, will meet with equally prompt action in the House. We cannot foresee any reasonable grounds of opposition which can be taken against it, and we co-incide fully in the views expressed by Mr. Dodge, that such works should come in, each standing on its own merits. We now waive, as we did on a former occasion, all our own individual feelings which might have arisen out of some occurrences last year, and, as citizens of Wilmington and conductors of a public press, join in the general expression of obligation to Mr. Badger for his active and efficient exertions in favor of this much needed work—a work also which appeals to the general government with the force of a moral obligation, since the obstructions complained of have been, to a considerable extent, at least, created by works erected for the protection of United States property.

In our opinion, we run no risk in pledging the united support and exertions of our delegation in the House to this appropriation. At the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, resolutions were passed pressing this work in strong and emphatic language upon the favorable attention. Mr. Ashe, we know, has it deeply at heart, as we believe all the other North Carolina members have, at least all with whom we have had the pleasure of any acquaintance. The constitutional reasons which would operate to prevent the Democratic members from voting for any general bill containing measures of more than doubtful constitutionality will not apply to this. We remember having a conversation with Hon. J. R. J. Daniel on this subject nearly two years ago, and this was his view. Mr. Daniel, it will be remembered, was, while in Congress, one of the strictest of strict constructionists, and we are inclined to believe that what came within the just and proper jurisdiction of Congress, as understood by him, might be safely taken on credit. This work acquires still greater importance from the effort now being made by our citizens for the establishment of a Steam Communication with Havanna, and the near approach of the time when this will become a point of shipment for coal.

☞ In the Senate of the United States, on the 13th inst., Mr. Badger, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill, making further appropriations for the improvement of Cape River, North Carolina.

Mr. B. said he would not ask to have the bill read a second time with a view to reference, but that it should lie on the table and be printed, together with some documents which would show that it was indispensable that the work should be done without delay, or there would be danger that the navigation would be entirely closed. The moment the bill and documents were printed, he should move to take it up and have it passed at once.

In the Senate on Tuesday the following proceedings were had:

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

On motion by Mr. BADGER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration, as in committee of the whole, of the bill (S. 202) making further appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river, North Carolina; which was read. It appropriates the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars for the year ending June 30, 1855, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean; and the further sum of sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to refund to the citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, the amounts contributed by them to said improvement, and expended thereon by the agent of the United States in charge of the work

No amendment being made, the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. I wish to inquire of the hoorable senator from North Carolina whether the bill has been reported from the Committee on Commerce, and whether the appropriation is in accordance with the estimate of the department.

Mr. BADGER. I will state to my friend that the bill has not been reported. It was not referred to the Committee on Commerce, as the subject is perfect, y understood by the Senate, and my friend at the head of that committee thought there was no necessity at all for referring the bill to the committee.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. I wish, Mr. President, to express my entire approbation of the course which has been pursued by the honorable senator from North Carolina in reference to this matter; and it is one which I intend to pursue in regard to a matter of great interest to the section of country from whence I come. I think it is proper and right in cases of this kind to allow a bill to stand upon its own merits, without being connected with any other. I shall vote for this bill with great pleasure.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and by unanimous consent, it was read a third time and passed.

This bill is now before the House of Representatives, and will, we feel certain, be pushed with energy, and, we hope, success. It would be a great thing for this place. By a concentrated effort it may be got through, for we can see no reason operating against it, either of constitutional scruple or want of practical value.

HON. JUDGE STRANGE.—We regret to hear of the very severe—and, it is to be feared, likely to prove fatal—illness of this distinguished gentleman. Sometime in the early part of last week he was stricken with paralysis, and has since been in a very precarious state, being unable to articulate save in monosyllables. We hope that the state of Judge Strange's health may prove to be less critical than rumor has represented; and that he may yet be restored to society, of which he is so valuable a member.

THE MAILS.—We notice that the Charleston Chamber of Commerce has had a meeting in regard to the present mail arrangement, and appointed a committee to endeavor to have the mail which now arrives there in the afternoon arrive at 6 o'clock in the morning. This could only be effected by connecting with the morning mail at this place instead of the night mail. It depends on the South Carolina Railroad making a connection at the proper time with the Manchester cars.

☞ The nomination of George N. Saunders as Consul to London has been rejected by the Senate.—Just what we expected. Served him right!

NEW IRON STEAMER.— The firm of Betts, Pussy & Co., at Wilmington, Del., are now engaged in building an iron steamboat for the Cape Fear Steamboat Company. She is intended to run on the Cape Fear river, petween Wilmington and Fayettville, N. C.

☞ Senator Sam Houston of Texas, made a speech in the Senate on the 14th and 15th, against the Nebraska Bill. He was very bitter, especially denouncing it as an injustice to the Indian tribes. Mr. Houston's opposition amounts simply to his own vote. He was within a week lecturing upon this topic, in the most anti-slavery parts of New England. Old Sam probably courts Northern support for the Presidency. There is good reason to hope that the Anti-Nebraska excitement at the North, has reached its highest point, and is already subsiding. Even the "Softs" are unalarmed, and will generally vote for the bill, as we presume will, also the "Hards" At the North the vote will be pretty nearly a party vote. Every Democrat may not vote for it, nor every Whig against it, but still the vast majority of its Northern supporters will be Democrats—with an immensely slim sprinkling of Whigs; if, indeed, there be any Northern Whigs in favor of the Bill.

The revision of the Tariff, with the view of bringing the revenue within the limits required by the necessities of the government, is now occupying the attention of the committee of ways and means in the House, and it is probable that a bill will shortly be reported.

The very large amount of land granted by way of pension warrants, has nearly all been taken up—the various works for which alternate sections have been granted by Congress, are going into operation, and bringing the remaining sections into market, at an enhanced value—all these causes, combined with the high price of produce, and the general prosperity of the agricultural interest, combine to swell the receipts from the sales of public lands, which bid fair during the present year, to reach as high as ten millions of dollars if not higher, adding still another element of repletion to the Treasury, and another argument in favour of a still nearer approach to untrammelled commerce.

The Deficiency Bill, making further appropriations for carrying on works during the present fiscal year, after three weeks spent upon it in the House, has finally been killed in that body, owing to what were considered features of unnecessary extravagance.—It has all to be commenced over again.

Hon. Jere. Clemens, of Alabama, has been writing a letter to John Van Buren upon the Nebraska Bill, in which he takes ground against it. Mr. Clemens was only half dead before. He has now given himself the finishing stroke.

Among the appointments recently confirmed by the Senate, we notice that of James Gadsden, of South Carolina, as Minister to Mexico, and of D. K. McRae of North Carolina as Consul to Paris.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—A destructive fire broke out in Petersburg, Va., on the night of the 16th instant, destroying property to the value of $120,000.—Amongst the buildings burnt was the large Episcopal Church, (St. Paul's), which was totally destroyed. The fire was first discovered in the large Tobacco Factory on Sycamore Street and it was still raging at a quarter to one o'clock, A. M., on the 17th, when the *Express* went to press. The following are the particulars given by the Express:

Last night about ten minutes to eleven o'clock, our citizens were again aroused by the startling cry of fire, which was caused by the flames bursting forth from the roof of the large Tobacco Factory on Sycamore Street, occupied by Messrs. Williams & Brooks. A few minutes after its discovery, the entire building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, and all efforts to save it proved utterly hopeless.

The intense heat speedily communicated to the large and splendid Protestant Episcopal Church, (St. Paul's,) on the north, and to the new block of buildings on the South which are now as we write, burning furiously from top to bottom.

The Centre Warehouse, Messrs. Wyatt & Blick, Inspectors, is also on fire, and it is thought will be entirely consumed. The Church is a total loss, the steeple having fallen in, at the time we now write, half past 12 o'clock.

The tenements, five in number, were occupied by the following gentlemen: No 1. By Mr. Wm. Ingram, dealer in teas and fancy goods Loss $5,000—insured for $2,000

No 2 Occupied by Mr. Samuel A Brown, as a Coach and Buggy Ware room. Mr. Brown's family resided above and he owned the building. Loss probably $10,000—insured for $3000.

No 3. Owned by Mr Dinwiddie Grigg, and occupied above by his family, and below by Messrs Grigg & Cogbill, Commission Merchants. Mr. Grigg is insured, but it is impossible at the late hour to ascertain to what amount, so great is the consternation prevailing.

No. 4 Occupied by Mr A. H. Jagueneau recently from Norfolk, as a Family Grocery, and owned by Mr. Dinwiddie Grigg. Mr. Jagueneau is not insured for a dollar. We presume there is an insurance on the house.

No. 5. Occupied by Messrs. Wyatt & Blick, Inspectors, as an Office.

St. Paul's Church, was built about ten years ago, we learn, at a cost of some $30,000; and last summer was splendidly repaired throughout. Insured for $6,000 only.

P. S. We hear the fire has been nearly subdued, and was confined to the three story block of buildings on the south of the Tobacco factory. The origin of the fire we cannot ascertain.

The Gadsden Treaty Provisions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following are the principal provisions of Mr. Gadsden's treaty, now before the Senate:

1st. The new boundary commences two marine leagues north of the mouth of the Colorado, giving us no access to the Gulf of California, and goes between lattitude thirty-one and thirty-two to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

2d. It abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and cancels claims of Mexican citizens under that article to date of ratificatisn.

3d. The United States pay fifteen millions of dollars in monthly installments of three millions each—the first payable on ratifying the treaty.

4th Reserves five millions for claims of American citizens in Mexico, including the Garay grant.

5th. Both governments agree to put down Fillibusterism, and pursue the Fillibusters with army and navy into the other's territory.

6th. Agrees to refund goods and chattles stolen by Indians from citizens of the others country.

The President amends No. 5 by striking out the pursuit by land and sea into the others territory, and he amends No. 4 by not mentioning any particular claim.

The amendments are very important. The treaty will be ratified in its new form.

Later From Rio.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15 —The barque Rainbow, with Rio de Janeiro dates to Jan. 7, arrived here to-day.

RIO MARKETS.—Coffee very firm, and would advance but for a scarcity of shipping. We quote superiors at 5$000, good firsts 4$600 a 4$700. Clearances for the year, 261,000 bags less than the previous year. Stock 150,000 bags. Flour firm.

Great Freshet.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—There is a great freshet in the Hudson river at this time. The docks in this city are overflowed, and it is feared the damage will be serious.

Opposition to the Nebraska Bill.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A large number of Free Soil politicians assembled in Faneuil Hall to-day, to express opposition to the Nebraska bill.

HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE SADDLE.—When Gen. Wool was commanding in Mexico, his division was kept constantly on the move—so constantly that no time could be found nor no place fixed to locate the head-quarters of the army. He accordingly published, in one of his daily orders, that "hereafter the head-quarters of this division will be in saddle." It was a very grand and Murat-like declaration, but its grandeur was all destroyed by a waggish old Major, who, carefully reading the proclamation, remarked "that it was really wonderful; he had been in the army forty years, and always before supposed that *hind-quarters* belonged in the saddle.

From the Boston Post, Feb. 11, 1854.
Jefferson and the Wilmot Proviso.

There is no name oftener invoked in favor of the Wilmot proviso than that of the illustrious Jefferson. From his earliest entrance into public life until its final close he declared himself opposed to slavery; and his great mind was continually devising ways to rid his country of it. It was his wide philanthrophy and love for freedom that prompted his early and bold course in relation to it in the assembly of Virginia; in the Congress that made the declaration of independence; and in the action on the ordinance of 1787. It was the latter action that supplies the ground for alleging that he was the author of the Wilmot proviso That action took place before the constitution was adopted; and however much it may seem to favor the later prohibitory measure, yet subsequent opinions show clearly where, when the assertion of it endangered the Union, the great patriot stood.

We allude to the Missouri question of 1820. This question was, whether Missouri should come into the Union with or without restrictions prohibiting slavery. It was thus an application, in a single case, of the general power known as the Wilmot proviso. To the exercise of such restriction he was strongly opposed His letters of this period—and democrats we are sure will read them with deep interest—will show conclusively that no one could be more deadly hostile to the restricive principle, or the exercise of this unconstitutional power, than was Thomas Jefferson.

The first allusion we find in his letters is under the date of December 10, 1819, in a letter addressed to John Adams. He says:

"The banks, bankrupt law, manufactures, Spanish treaty, are nothing. These are occurrences which, like waves in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the Missouri question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country by revolt, and what more, God only knows. From the battle of Bunker's Hill to the treaty of Paris we never had so ominous a qustion. It even damps the joy with which I hear of your high health, and welcomes to me the consequence of my want of it. I thank God that I shall not live to witness its issue *Sed hæc hectenus.*"

On the 13th of April, 1820, he wrote to William Short:

"The old schism of federal and republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and political, with a geographical line, once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and renewing irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord. I have been among the most sanguine in believing that our Union, would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question; not by the line which has been so confidently counted on—the laws of Nature control this—but by the Potomac, the Ohio, and Missouri, or more probably the Mississippi upwards to our northern boundary. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation the glory of throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifice of life and fortune, and of rendering desperate the experiment which was to decide ultimately whether man is capable of self-government. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in future history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors."

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, member of Congress, addressed Jefferson a letter, which drew from him the following remarkable repiy:—

MONTICELLO, April 22, 1820.

"I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant But this momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any *practicable* way. The cession of that kind of property (for so it is misnamed) is a bagatelle which would not cost me a second thought, if in that way a general emancipation and *expatriation* could be effected; and, gradually, and with due sacrifice, I think it might be.—But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other.—Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence, too, from this act of power would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the constitution has taken from them and given to the general government. Could Congress, for example, say, that the non-freemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?

I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself, as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

He wrote December 20, 1820:

"Nothing has ever presented so threatening an aspect as what is called the Missouri question. The federalists, completely put down, and despairing of ever rising again under whig and tory, devised a new one, of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, which, while it had a semblance of being moral, was at the same time geographical, and calculated to give them ascendency by debauching their old opponents to a coalition with them. Moral the question certainly is not, because the removal of slaves from one State to another, no more than their removal from one country to another, would never make a slave of one human being who would not be so without it. Indeed, if there be any morality in the question, it is on the other side; because, by spreading them over a large surface, their happiness would be increased, and the burden of their future liberation lightened by bringing a greater number of shoulders under it. However, it seemed to throw dust into the eyes of the people, and to fanaticize them, while to the knowing ones it gave a geographical and preponderating line of the Potomac and Ohio, throwing fourteen States to the North and East and ten to the South and West. With these, therefore, it is merely a question of power. But with the geographical minority it is a question of existence; for if Congress once goes out of the constitution to arrogate the right of regulating the condition of the inhabitants of the States, its majority may, and probably will, declare that the condition of all within the United States shall be that of freemen; in which case all the whites south of the Potomac and the Ohio must evacuate their States, and most fortunate those who can do it first."

He wrote, December 20, 1820, to Lafayette;

"With us things are going well. The boisterous sea of liberty, indeed, is never without a wave; and that from Missouri is now rolling towards us. But we shall ride over it as we have done over all others. It is not a moral question, but one merely of power. Its object is to raise a geographical principle for the choice of a President, and the noise will be kept up until that is effected."

On the 22d of January, 1821, he wrote to John Adams:

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated in the question, what does the holy alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri question? And this, by the bye, is but the name of the case; it is only the John Doe or Richard Roe of the ejectment. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free. Are we then to see again Athenian and Locedæmonian confederacies? To wage another Peloponnesian war to settle the ascendency between them? Or is this the toscin of merely a serville war? That remains to be seen: but not, I hope, by you or me. Surely they will parley awhile, and give us time to get out of the way."

On the 31st of January, alluding to the education of the sons of Virginia at the North, he writes:

"How many of our youths she (Harvard) now has, learning the lessons of anti-Missourianism, I know not, but a gentleman lately from Princeton told me he saw there the list of the students at that place, and that more than half were Virginians—These will return home, no doubt, deeply impressed with the sacred principles of our holy alliance of restrictionists."

On the 15th of February, 1821, he wrote:

"All, I fear, do not see the speck in our horizon which is to burst on us as a tornado, sooner or later. The line of division lately marked out between different portions of our confederacy is such as will never, I fear, be obliterated."

After the storm had passed over, he wrote, November 4, 1823, to Lafayette:

"On the eclipse of federalism with us, although not its extinction, its leaders got up the Missouri question, under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties, which might insure them the next President. The people of the North went blindfold into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and laudable, until they became sensible that they were injuring instead of aiding the real interests of the slaves, that they had been used merely as tools for electioneering purposes; and that trick of hypocrisy then fell as quickly as it had been got up."

These sentiments speak for themselves. Those who cite the authority of this great patriot, either for the Wilmot proviso policy or the Missouri line, do injustice to his memory. While this language is clearly decisive against the restrictive principle of the proviso, the whole spirit of his teachings, as seen in his address and letters, is in favor of the non-intervention policy. He regarded the great principle of State-rights as the basis of our system, and an adherence to them as the surest method of perpetuating republican institutions. He expressly says, in the remarkable letter of April 22, 1820, above quoted, that an abstinence from the act of power prohibiting slavery would remove jealousy; and he regarded it to be the exclusive right of every State to regulate its internal affairs. These rights he often proclaimed to be bulwarks against consolidation—the only guarantees for the continuance of the Union.

From the Vicksburg Mississippi Sentinel.
Foote's Washington Speech.

The New York Herald, of the 19th of January, contains a full report of Foote's tirade against the President and his Cabinent—the Democracy in general, and that of Mississippi in particular. It is even worse than we expected. We certainly anticipated that it would contain no particle of truth; but that such an amount of lying could be crowded into a two hour's speech, we never deemed was within the range of the human intellect. We candidly confess that, in comparing him the other day to Titus Oates, we erred egregiously. We beg his pardon for the injustice we did him. None but himself can be his parallel. Oates was a mere circumstance—a novice, a neophyte, a catechumen. What Homer is in poetry, Demosthenes in eloquence, Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Fanny Elisler in dancing, and Jenny Lind in song, Foote is in detraction and falsehood. He towers above all competitors, like Saul among his brethren. Envy itself cannot deny that he is a star of the first magnitude, shining with a brilliancy all his own. His imagination is exuberant to a degree that rises far above the superlative. In his moral elements, he was undoubtedly formed with a view to attain a maximum power for falsification; and though it may seem paradoxical to say so, we believe he has strained his capacity, in this respect, beyond the original designs of his Creator.

To give our readers a just idea of the immense mendacity which pervades Foote's speech, it would be necessary for us to publish it entire. Its falsehoods are so inextricably interwoven, dove-tailed with so much art and skill, that any attempt to separate them would destroy the surpassing beauty of the *tout ensemble*. To be appreciated, the speech must not only be read, but studied. It is only when we have pored over it with patient thought, in the still and calm of the midnight hour, that we can begin fairly to see how every paragraph, sentence and word breathes the divine essence of the immortal lie. It is a wilderness of sweets, in which the sense grows weary with the weight of the intermingled odors. To give extracts from it would be to perpetrate the folly of the scholastic, who, having a house for sale, carried round a brick as a sample. The speech, to be relished fully, must be taken as the epicure would swallow a live oyster, not in vapid fragments, but as a grand and magnificent whole, which, in its passage to the gastric regions in the finality of its totality, diffuses its exhilirating titillations to the very heels of one's boots, and creates the delicious delusion that the world is instinct with harmony, and every nail in the house a jewsharp.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By NASH, C. J. In Morgan v. Strickland, in equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Whiteley, McKorkey & Co. v. Gaylord, from Washington, affirming the judgment Also, in city of Raleigh v. Sorrell, from Wake, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Doe *ex dem* Marshall v. Fisher, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in Martindale v. Whitehead, from Wake, judgment for defendant. Also, in Tinnen v. Womack, in equity, from Chatham, directing a decree for defendant.

By BATTLE, J. In Boyle v. Hanks & White, from Washington, affirming the judgment. Also, in Spruill v. Davenport, from Washington, reversing the judgment and directing a new trial. Also, in Robertson v. Roberts, reversing the decree and directing a decree for plaintiff in this Court.

ORIENTAL MODESTY AND POLITENESS.—A traveller in the Oriental countries relates the following: At the town of Derr I got accidentally into a little adventure that might have proved extremely unpleasant. Small as the place was, I contrived to lose my way, and became entangled among a number of garden walls and narrow passages. Proceeding along one of these I fancied I heard female voices, and presently, emerging into a shady court, beheld a young Circassian in the bath, attended by a black female slave. In Christendom the lady would certainly have shrieked and brought forth all the household in a moment; but her oriental education had taught her great caution. Casting on me a look of surprise, as she stood upright in the marble basin, as white as the marble itself, she asked how I came hither; I replied that I had lost my way and knew not how I had come nor how to depart. Perceiving my perplexity to be unfeigned, she replied—"Stranger, you are in much peril, but follow the slave, and she will conduct you to a place of safety." So saying, she waved her hand towards a dark corridor, through which, after bowing to the lady, I followed the negress till we reached a small door opening into the street. As it would have been extremely awkward to meet any gentleman of the establishment within the walls, as they might have shot me first, and then enquired how I came there, I felt considerably eased by my escape.

A PROLIFIC POTATO.—Samuel Dickenson, of Decatur county, Ga,. in a letter to the *Florida Sentinal*, says:

"A neighbor of mine, Mr. Daniel Rambo, planted this year a large potato of the variety called 'negro killers,' which he cut into seventeen pieces. From these pieces he planted one and a half acres in vines, and on Monday last I, with other gentleman, was called to witness the digging and measuring. The potatoes were simply plowed up and gathered as exposed by the plow, 255 bushels were thus gathered. Subsequently, he sowed the same land in barley; and while plowing in the barley, 48½ bushels more of potatoes were gathered making in all, 303½ bushels from the single potato originally planted. The potatoes weighed 50 pounds to the bushel, and the aggregate weight of the crop from this one potato was therefore 15,175 pounds. Rev. John W. Mills, our Circuit preacher, witnessed the digging of the first acre, the product of which was 189 bushels; Mr. Wm. C. Erlers, James J. Coachman and myself, witnessed the first day's digging and measuring, and Mr. Coachman and myself saw the measuring of the remainder to-day. If you can beat this wonderful potato I should be pleased to hear from you.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. WM. WESTBROOK, of Bladen county, to Miss ISABELLA C. MILLS, of this County.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday, 17th instant, EDWARD DUDLEY, son of Mrs. E. A. Purnell, aged 9 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

16—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Feb. 16—Schr. Independence, Farrow, for New-Berne, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

Schr. Joseph Ann, Alden, for New-Berne, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

Sloop Pine, Robinson, for New-Berne, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

17—Schr. Magellan Cloud, Sargeant, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 97,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Ambassador, Allen, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 150 bbls rosin, 500 bush pea nuts, 80,000 feet lumber.

18—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H Flanner; with 100 bbls flour, 128 do. spirits turpentine, 370 do. rosin, 950 do. turpentine.

Schr. Araminta, Andrews, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 8 bales yarn, 67 do. cotton, 10 rolls leather, 40 bundles reeds, 50 bbls. rosin oil, 212 do. rosin, 18,000 feet lumber.

Schr Hill Carter, Line, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 302 bush, pea nuts, 72 bbls. copper ore, 210 do. tar, 400 do. rosin. 600 do. turpentine.

Schr. Sally Ann, Stowe, for Middleton, N. C., by J. R. Blossom.

Sch. Hudson, Warren, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1100 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. James House, Line, for New, York, by Geo. Harriss; with 29 bales sheeting, 47 do. cotton, 910 bush. pea nuts, 434 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1402 do. rosin.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 16.—Bacon 9@10; Beeswax 25@00; Coffee—Rio, 13@14. Laguyra, 14@00; Cotton—strictly prime, 9@9¼, prime, 8¾@9, fair, 8@00; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine, $7 60@0, fine, $7 35, scratched, $7 10; Corn $1 10@0 00; Wheat 00@$1 10; Oats 60@00c; Peas $1 00; Rye $1@1 10; Hides, dry, 7@8, green, 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses, Cuba, 26@27, N Orleans, 37½@40; Salt, Liverpool sack $2. Alum 00@00; Flaxseed $1@0 00.

Cotton—We reduce all grades full ¼. Flour—Somewhat variable, feeling not quite as firm as it was in the early part of the week. Corn—Remains about the same, receipts pretty fair. Other articles remain about the same. Turpentine $3 50 @ 3 60. Spirits Turpentine 57.—*Obs.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—The receipts of Cotton for the week ended last evening, reached 17,142 bales, against the sales in the same time of 8,410 bales at prices ranging from 7½ to 10¼ cents ℔ lb., as extremes. The stock on hand, exclusive of the amount on shipboard, 63,231 bales, against 44,671 bales for the corresponding period of last year. At the close the market was unsettled. Rice—Sales at 3¾@4½ ℔ 100 lb. Sales of Rough Rice at $1 10 @ 1 15 ℔ bushel. Corn—Last sales at 94@98 cents ℔ bushel for Maryland and North Carolina; country 95@98 cents. Oats 65 cents for Virginia, and 71@75 ℔ bushel for country, in sacks—sacks included. Hay $1 25@1 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Bacon—New selling at retail at 9c. for sides and 8c. for shoulders. Western Lard 10¾@11 cents. Sales of Gunny Bagging at 10¼@10¾, market nearly clear. Rope 7¾@8 cents. Sugar—N. O. 4¼@5¼ cents. Coffee—Cuba 12½@13 cents. Molasses—Cuba 21 cents N. O. Whiskey 35@37½ cents ℔ gallon.

NEW YORK Feb. 15th.—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine is firm at our quotations, without sales since our last. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 67 cents for whole parcels, and 68, cash, for retail lots. Common Rosin is in request, and rather higher, but medium qualities No. 1 are dull. Tar is steady. The sales are 4 @ 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 67 cents, with retail lots at 68, cash; 1850 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 80 in yard, and $1 86 @ $1 90, delivered; 400 North County at $1 75, delivered; 225 No. 2, 91; and 300 No. 1, $2 50 @ $3 ℔ 280 lb. Letters from Wilmington, N. C., state that a contract has been made there with a New York firm for 7000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 50 cents ℔ gallon, supposed deliverable here in all this year, and the early part of next, in monthly instalments—we give the report for what it may be worth.

Rice—Is in fair request and the market is firm—500 tcs. sold since our last at $4 50 @ $5 06¼, cash.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4th.—Cotton opened heavy, but improved at the close. Prices were unchanged. Sales of the week 42,570 bales, of which speculators took 3,350 and exporters 4,350 bales. Brown and Shipley quote fair Orleans 6¼d; middling 5¼d; fair Uplands 6¼d; middling 5¾. Stock 640,000 bales, including 308,000 American.

Breadstuffs had been heavy since the last steamer, but closed with an improving tendency, yet on the week there is a decline of 1s. per barrel in Flour and 2d. in Wheat. Corn firm. Richardson quotes white wheat at 12s. 6d. @ 13s.—Canal flour 42s. @ 42s. 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 43s. @ 43s. 6d. White Corn 50 @ 51s; yellow 49 @ 50s.

Provisions were unchanged. Old Pork dull. Bacon active and firm. Shoulders better. Hams wanted. Lard scarce.—Speculative sales at 58s., but the true quotations, to arrive, are 56s. Tallow unchanged. Sales at 64s. Cheese scarce. Cloverseed had declined 1s. Bark dull. Linseed cake declined.

No sales of Turpentine. Rosin active at 6s. 3d. for common, and 11s, 6d. for fine.

Coffee in limited demand. Sugar active and firm.

Teas lower for common Congous, and better for fine.

Rice quiet—sales of 100 casks Carolina at 21s. 6d. @ 23s.

Trade at Manchester unchanged.

LONDON MARKET.—All articles are dull. Red wheat 78@82s.; white 84@90s. Flour 39@44s. Coffee heavy. Rice declined 1s. Tea dull but steady. Sugar unchanged. Iron unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds are comparatively firm. Consols closed at 91¼@91¾. U. S. Stocks active, and prices tending upwards, U. S 6's, '65, 98¾@99½; do. '67 '68, 108½@109½; Maryland 5's, 93@95; Erie Convertibles 87½@88¾.

HAVRE, Feb. 1.—Sales of Cotton for the week 4,750 bales.

HAVRE, Feb. 3.—Sales to-day of 400 bales at a decline of 4 francs. Genesee Flour 47 francs.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS!

THE Subscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn, known as the CANADA PROLIFIC CORN, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this Corn though the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was *eighty-six stalks and fifty-eight ears!* Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian Corn and will grow as tall All orders to be post-paid and addressed to ANTHONY DAVIS,
Pink Hill P. O.
Feb. 17, 1854.—24-3t* Lenoir Co., N. C.

CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AND CAPS at Cost, to close the Stock. C. MYERS.

HATS AND CAPS.—Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps of every colour and style, at low figures, for sale at the Hat Store. C. MYERS.

BY LATE ARRIVALS.

100 WILLOW BASKETS, assorted;
100 pair Plow Lines;
20 gross Matches;
5 doz. Brooms, assorted;
Buckets and Pails; Tubs and Trays; Tin-pans, assorted; Long Spoons; Britania Teapots; Alicant Mats; Wrapping Paper; Writing do. Also, one package Dr. Rose's Female Pills, an excellent spring medicine. P. SMITH.
February 17th, 1854.

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons of harboring my wife MARY BRADLEY, or trading with her on my accounts in any manner whatever. For I will not pay any debts of her contracting, as she has left my bed and board, without cause or reason. Signed WM. BRADLEY.
Feb. 17, 1854 24-4t

VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;

WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.)

WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.

All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

STOVES!—STOVES!!—STOVES!!!

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully call the attention of *Southern Merchants*, to our extensive stock of *STOVES, CAULDRONS, FORGES, &c. &c.*

Our assortment of Cook and Parlor Stoves consists of some of the best in the Market. We have a large Stoves for wood, capable of cooking for from three to four hundred persons.—Our Stoves are made heavy, and consequently are durable, and are warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following Cook and Parlor Stoves for wood—viz: Buck, Modern, Troy, Globe, &c., for Parlor; Providence Air Tight, Union Air Tight, Ida Air Tight, New Plate, &c.

☞ Dealers would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner of Second and Race-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan 27, 1855 21-3m

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Co